

Published daily except on Sunday by The Jerusalem Post Ltd. Founded in 1922 by...  
Editor: TED R. BURE  
Managing Editor: J. B. BURE  
Business Manager: J. B. BURE  
Circulation: 10,000  
Subscription: \$10.00  
Vol. XXXVII, No. 10841

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# THE JERUSALEM POST

SIX PAGES  
SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1961 • 13 Sivan, 5721 • 13 Ziv (May), 1960  
PRICE: 18 AGORA

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JERUSALEM

## K Leaves for Tour On Way to Vienna

**MOSCOW (AP).—**Premier Khrushchev yesterday left on a trip to Vienna to meet President Kennedy next week-end, telling those who saw him off, "I hope everything will go well."  
Diplomats here have been informed that Mr. Khrushchev will make a speech in the Soviet Union and will also visit the Ukrainian and Czechoslovakia on his way to Vienna.  
The Soviet Premier was seen off by his wife, the whole Soviet Press—except First Deputy Premier Khrushchev's wife, who was able to take advantage of the Gaullist unilateral truce, to step up its terrorist attacks. Impressive as were the liberal deeds of the French in Algeria—the one-sided cease-fire, the release now under way of 6,000 nationalist internees, the abolition of all war restrictions over wide areas—the liberal words spoken by Mr. Louis Joxe, Minister for Algerian Affairs and head of the French delegation at Evian, were more significant still.

His press conference on Friday, which constituted a public declaration of his earlier declarations to the F.L.N. behind closed doors, Mr. Joxe offered a peace charter which will probably mark the turning point in the history of Algeria.  
This charter, or "human solution" as Mr. Joxe termed it, is based on the principle of fool-proof guarantees—as distinct from the vague arrangements made "in the dark"—against inter-communal oppression as between nine million Moslems and one million Europeans intermingled for preference in a unitarian state, or if coexistence is unattainable that way, then regrouped to live in a partitioned Algeria.  
Such a settlement had been earlier adumbrated by President de Gaulle who, however, refused to reveal his detailed plans before Evian even though his discretion had unnerved part of the French Army, as well as most European settlers on the other side of the Mediterranean.  
Not only Christian and Jewish minorities, but also many pro-French Moslems who fear possible persecution by the extremist Arab nationalists, will be much relieved by Mr. Joxe's pledge that, in an independent Algeria, the inhabitants, while being full-fledged citizens of the newly sovereign state, will not lose their present French citizenship unless they formally renounce it.  
To sponsor an Algerian state where communal coexistence was not absolutely assured would be to sponsor a permanent struggle," Mr. Joxe said, in an implicit rejoinder to Belkacem Krim, leader of the F.L.N. delegation, who for his part at his press conference last Tuesday, denounced partition as a form of "permanent instability."

Only as a last resort will France proceed with partition. Partition can be avoided if the F.L.N. drops the demand for an unconditional surrender by the French who are being told by the rebels, "Grant independence first and worry about the fate of the minorities afterwards."

**Polish Factories For Ghana**  
**WARSAW (Reuters).—**Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. J. Cyrankiewicz, said in an interview published here yesterday that Poland is to supply Ghana with more than 100 factories worth about \$20 million.  
The interview—published in the daily newspaper "Zycie Warszawy" following the Minister's return from an African tour—said Poland had concluded agreements with Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.  
Factories to be supplied to Ghana under the agreement include a fishing-boat shipyard, a tool-making factory, a sugar plant and an alcohol plant. The visits to the other four countries had an informal character and were merely first steps in establishing contacts, the Minister said.

**Rockwell & Co. on Hunger Strike**  
**NEW ORLEANS (INA).—**George Lincoln Rockwell and his "storm troopers" went on a hunger strike on Friday in the parish (county) jail here to protest their arrest.

**UAR, Gizenga Exchange Vows**  
**STANLEYVILLE (AP).—**The UAR Ambassador to the Stanleyville regime, Mamdouh Gohbah, on Friday presented his credentials to the Stanleyville leader, Antoine Gizenga.  
Gohbah declared that his Government's policy towards the Lumumba regime is "all-out and continuous support to the legal and nationalist government of Antoine Gizenga and to provide aid in all fields to the great Congolese people."  
He voiced confidence that the Gizenga regime would be victorious in overcoming all obstacles preventing it from applying its announced policy of a positive neutrality and non-alignment.  
In reply, Gizenga extended his thanks to Ambassador Gohbah and "reaffirmed at all moments the security of his country in defending the Congolese case."  
In Leopoldville, yesterday, the U.N. announced that Gohbah had killed four of its army officers and 100 soldiers in a clash at Lake Mambou. There were no Ghanian casualties.

The incident on the disputed border of Katanga's diamond-rich state of South Katanga came on the eve of a conference of Congolese politicians called on the Central Government to declare a state of emergency in the region.



British Chief delegate at the conference on Laos, Mr. Malcolm McDonald, left, talks with Mr. Kimmy Nona, Cambodian Ambassador to Washington, during a briefing in Geneva yesterday. A.P. Radiophoto

## U.S. Charges Laotian Rebels With Violating Cease-Fire

**GENEVA (AP).—**The U.S. charged yesterday that the Communist-led Pathet Lao rebels are engaging in a systematic violation of the cease-fire in Laos.  
A statement issued by the American delegation to the international conference on Laos said there had been "at least 300 breaches of the cease-fire by Pathet Lao forces" between May 13 and Friday.  
"Some of the violations were isolated incidents, but many reflect a pattern of premeditated aggression," the statement said. It maintained the pro-Communist rebel forces in Laos are attempting to improve their positions "in cynical disregard of the cease-fire agreement."

**Turkey to Vote On Constitution**  
**ANKARA (AP).—**A new Constitution was issued here yesterday, the first anniversary of the army coup which overthrew the administration of Premier Adnan Menderes.  
The Turkish Constituent Assembly, which acts as an interim parliament until elections, approved the new constitution by 281 votes with none against and 31 abstentions.  
The constitution underwrites the guarantee, among other things, individual and press liberty, provides for checks and balances within a cabinet-type government and calls for the re-establishment of a supreme court with broad judicial powers.  
It will be submitted to a public referendum in the near future—probably within one or two months. The date will be announced later.  
The Constitution will replace the one which ex-President Celal Bayar, Menderes' cabinet minister and several parliamentary deputies of the now-disbanded Democrat Party are charged with violating.  
While the Constituent Assembly was approving the constitution, drawn up by a committee of intellectuals and specialists from many parts of the country, several parliamentarians all-out to celebrate the anniversary of the May 27 Revolution.

**Teheran Newsmen Fear New Decree**  
**TEHERAN (AP).—**Forty newspapermen and magazine editors yesterday took sanctuary in the Tehran Press Association club and protested against a rumored Government decision to shut down and ban some newspapers and periodicals.  
A Government communiqué said a special committee had been set up to inquire into and report on the alleged press law. The rule that a newspaper editor must not hold a Government post, must be of good character, and that the income of editors and staff must come from the publication of their papers, and not from other sources.  
Twelve hundred bakery workers yesterday warned of a strike on June 20 unless the Government meets their five-year-old demands for better working conditions. The workers observed the Tas newspaper's meeting and sent a telegram to report their demands to Moscow.

**300,000 Tons of U.S. Wheat for Egypt**  
**CAIRO (Reuters).—**The U.S. is to supply 300,000 tons of wheat and flour worth \$10 million to Egypt under an agreement signed here yesterday.  
Repayment is to be in Egyptian pounds, and 65 per cent of the proceeds from sale of the products are earmarked for Egyptian projects.

**Planned Parenthood**  
**ROCHESTER, Michigan (AP).—**Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Hudson yesterday celebrated the birth of a new son, their fourth consecutive child to be born on May 27.

**Dean Grueber Gets Abusive Letters**  
**BERLIN (Reuters).—**Dean Heinrich Grueber, of the German Evangelical Church, said yesterday that he has received abusive letters since he returned from giving evidence at the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem.

**Court Told of Boy Beaten to Death**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
Eichmann's switch in roles—from a clerk who callously signed the death orders of Jews to a man who had helped a Jewish boy to death in Budapest in May, 1944 on the first of his many trips to the East—was all the more true of the trial in Jerusalem, said Mr. Abraham Gordon, 55, of Kfar.

**Fever Experiments**  
**BOCHUM, West Germany (Reuters).—**The Prosecutor's Office here is seeking former Nazi concentration camp prisoners to help its investigation of a complex of medical experiments at the concentration camp in which prisoners were infected with spotted fever, a spokesman has announced.

**Ben-Gurion to New York Today After Touring 3 Canadian Cities**  
**Asks East-West Guarantee SEES U.N. CHIEF TONIGHT**  
**MONTREAL (Reuters).—**Prime Minister Ben-Gurion said here on Friday night that if the Soviet Union joined the West in a declaration stating they wished to preserve the integrity and independence of all peoples in the Middle East, it would ease tensions in the region.

He told a news conference after his arrival from Quebec that while this would not solve all problems, "it would be helpful."  
Mr. Ben-Gurion reiterated that he had not come to Canada to discuss arms. He said during the 45-minute press conference that "we came to discuss the whole field of international relations and Canada's trade relations with Israel."  
He said Israel's main problem is the Negro, converting it from an arid waste to fertile land.  
A communiqué issued here on Friday afternoon said that during their two days of talks here the two Prime Ministers agreed on "the vital necessity for economic and technical assistance to under-developed countries."  
They believed that economic aid was necessary all over the world, "not only to improve living conditions in these countries but also as an element contributing to the reduction of tensions and to the development of international confidence and stability," the communiqué said.  
In their conversations the two Prime Ministers reviewed a wide range of international problems, including the pressing need for controlled world disarmament, the Congo, tensions in various areas, and the general situation in the Middle East.  
"They reaffirmed their belief in the important role of the U.N. in helping to maintain peace and security in many parts of the world."  
"They expressed the earnest hope that the organization would continue to enjoy the support of all its members so that it might fulfil the vital responsibilities which have been entrusted to it."  
Mr. Ben-Gurion outlined his views on Middle Eastern problems and the particular difficulties for his country which have resulted from the failure to reach a peaceful solution of Arab-Israeli differences in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter.  
At the same time Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed his conviction that peace will ultimately be achieved.  
The two Prime Ministers agreed that an eventual solution to the problem would have to envisage the right of all countries in the area to live in peace and security. Both agreed that a relaxation of tensions would improve the prospects of peace in the area, including the Middle East.  
Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed the appreciation of the Government and people of Israel for the consistent efforts of Canada's Government and people for peace throughout the world.

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The Israeli Prime Minister spent the Sabbath here resting in his hotel suite and receiving a few visitors. A vigilant guard of police and Israeli security men patrolled outside the sixth-floor suite. Soon after nightfall he was due to attend a reception for 800 persons, representing the 100,000-member Jewish community of Montreal.

Mr. Ben-Gurion came here on Friday after some six hours in Quebec where he visited the French Canadian Jewish community. He was accompanied by his wife, Golda Meir, and his daughter, Miriam. He was met at the airport by a delegation of Jewish leaders and officials of the Quebec Jewish community. He was then taken to his hotel, where he was met by a delegation of Jewish leaders and officials of the Quebec Jewish community.

**NO REQUEST FOR ARMS**  
**OTTAWA (Reuters).—**Mr. David Ben-Gurion has made no request for Canadian arms during talks with Canadian leaders. Parliament was told on Friday.

Asked whether the Israeli Prime Minister made any request for military assistance, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker replied: "There was none." He said the question of Israel's relations with its Arab neighbors was discussed, "but neither directly nor indirectly was there any request for military assistance."

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**Friendliness Marks B-G Visit**  
**By LEA BEN-DOR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent**  
**OTTAWA (AP).—**The keynote of Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to Canada is the warm friendliness and goodwill with which the Prime Minister has been received on all sides.

As far as public statements are concerned, this was climaxed in Parliament on Thursday, when Prime Minister Diefenbaker and acting Leader of the Opposition Paul Martin, in a joint address to the House of Commons, welcomed Mr. Ben-Gurion to Canada and expressed the warmest wishes for the success of his mission.

Mr. Diefenbaker also referred to Israel's "epic struggle" against natural obstacles, but noticeably omitted reference to Arab hostility and threats.

Both Government and Opposition M.P.s joined in thunderous applause and the customary desk-banging as Mr. Ben-Gurion entered the chamber, and following the speeches.

**Canada May Relax Immigration Rules**  
**MONTREAL (AP).—**Mr. George Davidson, Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, said Friday night that the present immigration situation might force Canada to relax its immigration laws.

He told delegates to a convention of the National Trade Union Congress in Montreal that Canada was to keep her good reputation among the free countries of the world.

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NEW BUILDING  
MID-JUNE**

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HI BANK LTD. are hereby  
AL GENERAL MEETING  
y, June 5, 1961, at 11 a.m.,  
venue, Jerusalem.  
D A :  
Managing Committee.  
Approval of the 1960 Balance

at the fixed time, the meeting until 12 noon of the same day in the same place whether a quorum was present or not. It was considered a second meeting. Any member who wished to use their right of dissent must submit their shares to the Registrar, Tel Aviv, Holon, Ramat Gan or Ashdod, not more than two days before the meeting.



...ed driver of Haifa, was  
... a tour of Mediterranean  
Driver Competition 1960  
Driver Competition 1961  
...s, on May 31.  
**TODAY !**  
...tional League for the Pre-  
... district council offices;  
... "Pas" petrol stations;

**ATIONAL COUNCIL FOR  
TION OF ACCIDENTS**



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Dresses

### Today's Postbag

#### The Weather

Forecast: Fair.  
Weather Synopsis: Cool north-  
west flow over our region.  
A B C  
Tel Aviv 17-22 18-23  
Jerusalem 15-21 16-22  
Haifa Port 15-21 16-22  
T.A. Kirya 15-21 16-22  
T.A. Port 17-22 18-23  
Lydda-Airp. 16-22 17-23  
Jerusalem 15-21 16-22  
BeerSheva 13-22 14-23  
Eilat 23-24 24-25  
At Humidity at 8 p.m. 81 Yesterday's Temperature range: C Today's Temperature forecast.

#### ARRIVAL

Members and Misses Reuben  
Zamson and Jack Albert, N.Y.  
— guests of the U.S.A.

#### DEPARTURES

Mr. General Ben-Natan, Director-  
General of the Defence Minis-  
try, to attend the international  
aircraft exhibition in Paris at  
the invitation of the French Air-  
craft Manufacturers' Association  
(by Air France).  
Dr. Shaul Syman, Director-  
General of the Health Ministry,  
for Geneva, to be Israel's first  
representative at a meeting of  
the Executive of the World  
Health Organization and of the  
World Health Conference on  
hospital problems (by Air France).  
The Deputy Director of the  
Nigerian Postal Services, Mr.  
Lawrence L. Bassy, after a  
three-week visit.  
Mr. Philip Jacobs, Secretary  
of the British Committee for  
Israel (by R.O.A.C.).

### THE CENSUS TAKER



(By arrangement with 'Ma'ariv').

### Guarantee

(Continued from Page One)

would "have our blessing."

But in so far as it wanted to

dominate others he knew that

the other Arab countries would

resist.

He said the possibility of me-

diation between Israel and her

Arab neighbours Mr. Ben-Gurion

said: "I know we want peace and if they also

want peace, we do not need an

intermediary, we will do it

ourselves."

He said he had not touched

on trade during his discus-

sion with Mr. Dieffenbacher,

but that Mr. Pinhas Sapir,

Israeli Minister of Commerce

and Industry, had separate

conversations on the subject,

which Mr. Ben-Gurion be-

lieved had been "successful."

(Transport Minister George

Hees announced in Parlia-

ment on Friday that the Gov-

ernment had agreed to con-

sider exchanging landing

rights in Canada and Israel,

as a result of his talks with

Mr. Sapir.

Other points he made in an-

swer to questions were:

● He did not think that at 74

he was too old to lead the

Jewish State. "I know young

people whom I would not

trust," he said.

● He had no favourite politi-

cal party to succeed him. "For

the time being I am following im-

mediately," he added.

● Israel's greatest problem was

the question of the desert.

● Canadian Jews could help Is-

rael by sending "good pio-

neering stock."

● He would personally welcome

the residence in Israel of Dr.

Nahum Goldmann, President of

the World Zionist Organization,

as he would that of any Jew.

● He declined to speculate on

the talks he had had with President

Kennedy in New York on Tuesday.

At a press conference in

Quebec, Mr. Ben-Gurion said

he hoped there would be

peace in the Middle East,

but he felt Israel could win

because the Arab nations

have not yet accepted the

inevitable — that Israel is

here to stay." (A.P. Reuter)

U.S. LENDS \$27.5M.

TO MOROCCO

WASHINGTON (AP). — The

U.S. has announced it has

approved a loan to Morocco

of \$27.5 million.

The loan will represent the

major portion of the \$40m.

1961 mutual security pro-

gramme, and an additional

loan of \$12.5m. is expected to

be signed in the near future.

We regret to announce

the sudden death of our dear

**MAURICE ROSENBERG (ROSS)**

on May 28, 1961.

The funeral has already taken place.

The Bereaved Family



# Eichmann Himself Murdered Boy

Witness Claims He Whipped Youth to Death for Alleged Theft

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The image of Eichmann changed radically on Friday morning in the Beit Ha'am Court. Until now, the evidence has built up a picture of a pallid-faced, efficient clerk sitting behind a desk scribbling his signature on deportation orders, who avoided going to watch those deported in the agony of death, of a man who turned sick at the sight of blood. On Friday, he was accused of personally beating a Jewish youth to death.

Mr. Avraham Gordon, of Eliat, told the court that less than a month after the German overran Hungary, he was told to report for forced labour at Schwabenberg, where the German Army had its headquarters. He was 17 at the time. An S.S. liaison officer by the name of Beer arranged work details for them. About the middle of May, a work detail of 15 persons, ten youths and five middle-aged men, were formed and sent to dig pits in the garden of a villa in the Rosen Berg (Hill of Roses) quarter. They were greeted by a man dressed in shorts who told them harshly, "I'm Slavik. Be wary of me."

**Pits for Mortars**  
They assumed that Slavik was Eichmann's bodyguard. They learned that the villa used to belong to a Jewish industrialist, Leopold Ashner, and that the pits were to be used as mortar emplacements.

The first time they saw Eichmann, he was sitting on the balcony of the first floor. (The house had two storeys, ground and first, sitting a drink.)

They knew it was Eichmann because Slavik identified him as did others who knew him. Mr. Gavriel Bach, the Deputy State Attorney, asked, "You see the accused before you. Can you say with certainty that this is the same man?"

Mr. Gordon: "I must admit that he has changed. But I recognized him in the pictures, which were printed in the press."

(Pictures of Eichmann taken 15-20 years ago were identified by the witness and submitted to the court as exhibits.)

**Aerial Attack**  
The second time the witness saw Eichmann, he was strolling through the garden with Slavik. Allied planes began an aerial bombardment. The Jews continued to dig the pits, but Eichmann shouted at them to jump into the pits and take cover.

Mr. Bach: "Did he jump into the pits himself?"

Mr. Gordon: "No. He did not. He stood outside with Slavik."

The third time they saw Eichmann, was some days later. Eichmann's chauffeur, a man called Teitel, called up to Eichmann that one of the Jewish youths, a 16- or 17-year-old boy called Shalom,

had stolen cherries from a nearby garden which belonged to the same estate. Shalom insisted that "he was innocent, that he had not taken the cherries."

Teitel and Slavik hustled the boy into the tool-shed which was built onto the back end of the house.

**Return with Eichmann**  
Teitel and Slavik went away, and a few minutes later Slavik returned with Eichmann. Eichmann was wearing military trousers and a bright shirt. The two went into the tool-shed and closed the door. The other Jewish workers heard the boy screaming terribly, crying, and the sound of blows.

About 10-15 minutes later, Eichmann came out. His shirt tails were out, he was dishevelled, breathing heavily and appeared tired. There was a spot, which the witness believed to be blood, on his shirt. He walked swiftly past the witness, muttering under his breath, "a worthless and stupid person."

Eichmann entered the house. Several minutes later Slavik came out of the tool-shed. He called to Teitel and the two dragged the boy's body out of the tool-shed by the legs.

The witness said that "the youth was no longer a human being. I couldn't see his eyes, and his face was swollen, and he was covered with blood. It was difficult to describe this. It was as if he had been torn to pieces."

Slavik called Teitel and the two loaded the boy's body into the back of Eichmann's car, an army amphibious jeep, and drove off. Half an hour later he returned, and told the Jewish workers: "I threw the carcass into the Danube. Your end will be the same as his."

The witness never saw Shalom again, although, after the war, he did meet the man whom he believed worked with him in the pit that day. The witness told his brother about the murder the same day.

Dr. Servatius cross-examined Mr. Gordon closely.

**Discrepancy in Dates**  
Dr. Servatius: You said you told your brother the same day of this event. Yet, I have before me the declaration you made to the police at Eliat. It says here that you told your brother one year later. How do you explain this?

Mr. Gordon: When I gave my evidence to the police, I had to explain not only the facts but also the background. I grew tired. When the policeman read back my statement, I was tired and did not notice the mistake. I corrected it later at Bureau 66.

Dr. Servatius: How did the other Jewish youth react to this incident?

A: I don't know how they felt. I can only describe my feelings. And if they felt the same, then we were all afraid, we felt disgraced, and we felt powerless.



AVRAHAM GORDON

Q — Why didn't you tell members of the Judenrat about this incident?

A: — We told the engineer who directed our work. We thought he should deal with the matter.

Q — You said that Eichmann said 'a worthless and stupid person'. How can you reconcile this with the fact that he told you to jump into the pits during the raid?

A: — We were happy when we saw the American and English bombers. It meant that the end of the war was approaching. He told us to jump into the pits, so we couldn't see the planes, so we couldn't be happy. He didn't care if we got hit.

**Out of Character**  
Q — Wouldn't it be more in line with Eichmann's character — as you described it — if he had said: "Come here, I'll arrange 'special treatment' for you, and if he had not told you to take cover."

A: — I didn't undertake a psychological study of Eichmann. I've only testified as to what happened to me.

Mr. Bach stood up to announce that he had meanwhile obtained Mr. Gordon's original statement made in Eliat on June 13, 1940. It said that the witness had informed his brother one year later. (The statement was given in Hebrew, and the word year — shan, was, he said, only one letter different from the word hour — shan, again, he said.)

Justice Landau: What voices did you hear from the tool-shed?

Mr. Gordon: I heard shouts. I couldn't distinguish the words. As if several persons were shouting in German.

Justice Landau: What sort of voices?

A: — Of the youth. He cried, pleaded. It sounded as if they were kicking him.

Justice Landau: In what language did you testify in Eliat?

A: — In Hebrew.

Q — And the policeman wrote in Hebrew?

A: — Yes.

Q — And he read to you what he wrote?

A: — Yes. You told the policeman that you told your brother the same day and he wrote 'a year later'?

Q — And he read you the statement?

A: — Yes. But I was very tired and didn't pay attention.

Q — Did you meet your brother a year after the incident?

A: — We met after the war in liberated Budapest.

**Youth Whipped**  
Dr. Servatius: You said that there were work tools in the shed which could be used to beat Shalom. Yet in your statement to the police you said that after the door closed, "for half-an-hour" heard lashes from a whip or a strap."

A: — I meant the belt which was beaten with one's pants.

This could only be a conclusion I drew.

Q — Shalom was beaten with a whip or a strap?

A: — According to the noise it made, it could have been a whip or a strap.

Q — Did Eichmann or Slavik carry a whip when they entered the tool-shed?

A: — No.

Q — When a man takes his belt off his pants fall down. Doesn't this prevent a man from doing anything?

(Low, widespread snickering in court, which Justice Landau quickly hushed.)

A: — I believe it's possible to wear pants without a belt. But I don't know if Shalom thought so.

Justice Landau: Did any one of the two men wear a belt?

A: — I didn't notice. But I imagine that Slavik did for he was fat enough.

**Judenrat Promised 'Return To Normal' After End of War**  
The Jews would be free to resume their normal lives after the war is over. Eichmann promised members of the Budapest Judenrat on March 31, 1944 at a meeting called at the Majestic Hotel in Schwabenberg, Budapest. This is stated in a protocol of the meeting drawn up by Dr. Erno Boda, one of the members of the Judenrat.

Eichmann promised that, after the war, the Germans would again be easy to get along with. (Die Deutsche Zeitung, a German newspaper, and as long as the Jews maintained law and order in Hungary, they would find in him, Eichmann, a "protector," and that they were to come to him with all their problems. But if they misbehaved, failed to fill their work quotas

— for which they would be paid like other workers and he wanted high productivity — if they failed to maintain law or order, if they joined the partisans, he would have them "slaughtered without mercy."

Dr. Boda writes that a "moment of excitement occurred." One of the Jews present, Dr. Gabor Janos, said that wearing the yellow patch made him wretched. His father had been an army major in the Austro-Hungarian legal service; his grandfather had proved himself in the 1918 revolution. Wearing the yellow patch would embarrass him and make him a subject of derision on the street.

Eichmann said that he would not let anyone suffer as a result of being forced to wear the yellow patch. If any unpleasant incidents occurred — he should be notified and he would take care of the culprits.

Earlier, Eichmann had announced that he would not "let anyone get rich from Jewish property."

He also said that he was very interested in Jewish works of art. Since 1944, he had taken an interest in Jewish art, and he spoke "better Hebrew than you do."

Eichmann was said to have had a museum where antiquities and literature were kept. Eichmann promised that he would come and visit it.

**Train Arrangements**  
Another document describes a meeting in a provincial town between the Germans and the Hungarian Jews, arranged for the deportations of the Jews. It was decided to arrange for 110 trains, each having 40 freight cars, each which would take 70 persons.

"But if necessary, 100 persons can be put in each freight car. The Jews can be packed in like herrings, for Germany needs strong persons. Those who can't stand it, will fall out. We don't need fashion models in Germany," the Germans are reported as saying.

## Documentary Films to Be Shown at Trial

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The prosecution is to show a series of documentary films in the Beit Ha'am courtroom, Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General, announced on Friday.

Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defence counsel, asked that a pre-trial showing be held so he could decide whether to object to the admission or not. Moreover, he wanted short descriptions of their subject matter made and entered into the protocol.

Dr. Servatius further asked that the pre-showing of the films be held in the courtroom, where the "accused, who is more familiar with German uniforms than I can help me identify them."

Mr. Hausner said this was possible except for one 35 mm. film which dealt with the Warsaw Ghetto, as only a 16 mm. machine could be brought into Beit Ha'am. Dr. Servatius said he would have no objection if the film were shown in court. It will be reduced to 16 mm. film so it can be shown in court.

Of the films already available on 16 mm. are shown Auschwitz after its capture; another, the deportation of Jews to Ravensbrück; a third, thousands of Jews standing naked at a roll call at Mauthausen; and the fourth, pertinent excerpts from a television show prepared for a West German television company. It deals with the Einsatzgruppen.

Dr. Servatius said he was not a scientist with practical application, because much development has taken place here in apparent defiance of its teachings, is like denying the laws of gravity because leaves can be seen floating for a while in the wind," says Dr. Nawratzki.

Dr. Nawratzki is a spare, white-haired man of medium height, with a sharp prominent nose that serves as a warning notice of a sharp mind and tongue, impressively dressed and irrepressible in the forthright and often merciless exposition of his views. When he castigates what he regards as the indifference to economic criteria in the shaping of national policies, he speaks with the authority of long, diversified and international experience.

He was born in Berlin in 1888, studied law and economics in Berlin, Munich and Strasbourg. In 1910, he moved to Palestine to study possibilities of Jewish immigration and produced the first modern

ed at him." Ende said he complained to Andor Jaros, the Minister of Interior, about this treatment. Jaros said that the Hungarians were in the hands of the Germans and that the Germans had to be obeyed.

Dr. Ferenc spoke only a few minutes with Ende. He also said that his orders came from Eichmann, and that after Ende had acknowledged them, he passed them on to him, Baky, for implementation.

The witness also questioned other Hungarian war criminals, especially Peto, of the police, who said he had to move his headquarters into the Majestic Hotel, where Eichmann had his offices, so he could be on hand when Eichmann wanted him.

During his 15-20 minute meeting with Ende, he was told that Ende had taken his orders from Eichmann and had reported back to him. If Ende failed to implement any order "Eichmann shout-

**Was Eichmann Mentioned?**  
In his cross-examination, Dr. Servatius asked if it were true that both Ende and Baky tried to save themselves by claiming that they had only been obeying orders. And that the name of Eichmann were mentioned at the trial?

Dr. Ferenc answered "yes" to the first question; but said that he could not answer to the second, for he had not been present during most of the trial.

Moreover, Dr. Servatius said, was it not strange that these two under-secretaries should receive such a high German and not from their own Minister?

"It was publicly known that the Minister (Jaros) received his orders from the Germans," the witness said.

Dr. Servatius: "Did not Edmund Veesenmayer, the German Minister to Hungary, issue the orders to the Hungarian authorities?"

A: — He also gave orders. But the others from the Majestic Hotel (Eichmann's headquarters) were issued independent of him.

**West Germany Pounces**  
On Ludendorff Bands

STUTTGART, West Germany (Reuters). — Two organizations of the neo-Nazi "Ludendorff Movement" have been based and houses of leading officials all over West Germany have been searched. The Baden-Wuerttemberg Interior Ministry said yesterday.

The Ministry said the action was taken jointly by all the West German state governments, who ruled that the two organizations, a publishing house and the "Association for Faith in God" — were unconstitutional.

The movement is named after General Erich Ludendorff, German hero of World War One. He supported the Nazi Party in its early stages and died in 1957. The Interior Ministry said the movement subscribed to the views of Ludendorff and his wife, Mathilde, who, it said, expressed contempt in their writings for Jews and the Christian churches and had opposed the democratic order.

**Col. Marcus Biography Planned**

Ted Berkman, American author and journalist, has arrived in Israel for several weeks of final research on a biography of the late Colonel David "Mickey" Marcus, volunteer hero in the War of Independence. Berkman will consult Army documents, interview former colleagues of "Mickey" Stone (Marcus' wartime pseudonym), and visit the battle areas in the Jerusalem sector and the Negev.

The book will be published by Doubleday and Co. Although its main focus will be on Marcus' exploits in Israel, it will also range over the chunky liberation fighter's boyhood in Brooklyn, his years at West Point, where he was intercollegiate waterweight champion; his association with New York Mayor Fiorello La Guardia as Commissioner in charge of the New York prison system; and his World War II adventures as a paratrooper in Normandy, trainer of the Pacific Ranger commando, and top-level planner in the Pentagon.

Berkman was in Israel in the mid-1940s as a correspondent for the American Broadcasting Company and the Overseas News Agency. Author of numerous books, articles and films, he won a Christopher Award for the Paramount feature "Pearl Harbor" in 1941-42. He was with the United Nations as a liaison director of

the worldwide UN Appeal for Children.

Besides his scheduled talks with Israel Army commanders, Berkman is particularly eager to meet soldiers in the ranks who had personal contact with Marcus, and can provide accounts of his friendliness, humour and bravery for which "Mickey" was so celebrated. Berkman would appreciate hearing from anyone with such "coloured" material at the Narciss Hotel, 194 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

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## Personality Profile: Dr. Curt Nawratzki

# 'Economic Laws Will Prevail'

The social prestige of social scientists in general and of economists in particular has been rising lately in Israel. As a result, presumably, of the astuteness of social and economic problems. Modern statecraft, it appears, can no more dispense with the diagnosis therapy and pharmaceuticals of the social sciences than public health can do without the disciplines of medicine and hygiene. So far, the only trained economist to have risen to ministerial rank was the late Peretz Nafati.

If the public image of the economist is gaining stature, no one greets this trend with more satisfaction than Dr. Curt Nawratzki, the dean of Israel's economists, who is 75 today.

"To believe that economics is not a science with practical application, because much development has taken place here in apparent defiance of its teachings, is like denying the laws of gravity because leaves can be seen floating for a while in the wind," says Dr. Nawratzki.

Dr. Nawratzki is a spare, white-haired man of medium height, with a sharp prominent nose that serves as a warning notice of a sharp mind and tongue, impressively dressed and irrepressible in the forthright and often merciless exposition of his views. When he castigates what he regards as the indifference to economic criteria in the shaping of national policies, he speaks with the authority of long, diversified and international experience.

He was born in Berlin in 1888, studied law and economics in Berlin, Munich and Strasbourg. In 1910, he moved to Palestine to study possibilities of Jewish immigration and produced the first modern

economic survey of the country. "The Jewish Colonization of Palestine" a 545-page volume published in Germany in 1911. Paris, the book earned him his doctorate at Strasbourg University where he was a pupil of Prof. G.F. Knapp, the famed apostle of "The State Theory of Money."

The brilliant young economist joined the Deutsche Orientbank to prepare himself for the management of a new bank in Palestine. The war upset these plans. When Turkish and German troops were stationed in what was then southern Syria, he joined a team of experts who prepared a Lilit-Jordan-Yarmuk irrigation project, a forerunner of the Eric Johnston plan.

In 1919 he moved to Danzig to look after his father's petroleum interests in Poland and gained wide knowledge of the intricate international oil business. In between he

attended the Zionist conference in London as delegate of the Danzig Free State and the Scandinavian countries; went a year later again to Palestine to work with Joseph Loewy, the spiritual father of the merchant navy and founder of Nahariya, in the Kedem Company; and planned the stabilization of the Danzig currency at the time when the German mark sank in a sea of inflation.

**Foresee Inflation**  
In 1928 Dr. Nawratzki left Danzig to return to Berlin, where he made a name for himself as a writer on economic subjects. In an essay on population, building and currency problems he showed that investment in building on a large scale was an inflationary factor and that, coupled with foreign indebtedness, it would lead to a crippling crisis. His satisfaction at seeing Hitler installed in power in the wake of that economic crisis that shook Germany in 1930.

In 1933 he emigrated and settled in Haifa, but found little esteem here for economic or even economic. In 1948 he was appointed consultant to the Government, first as oil commissioner, then as adviser to the Ministry of Industries. Looking back today, two years after his retirement, he alternately mourns and scorns the disregard with which much of his advice on oil, transport, ports, shipping and currency problems was treated. He recalls that in 1920 he vainly tried to set up in Palestine an "Economic Society" jointly with Neve-Meyah, Hoshen and Seidner (an industrialist and friend of Herzl) to work out a long-term plan that would prepare the country for Jewish mass immigration in future years.

**Economic Paradox**  
Still sprightly, and combative, Dr. Nawratzki pours ridicule on any economic measure that ignores basic laws of Jewish Jewry also played a leading part in the February strike of 1941, in protest against the first deportations of Jews from Amsterdam. Jews played an important part in the "illegal" underground press. The Jewish share in Dutch resistance is greater if it is taken into account that several Dutch resistance organizations barred Jews, only partly because Jewish members might have been caught earlier and thereby have endangered the entire group.

Jews themselves were also foremost in trying to save children and young people from deportation. In this connection Dr. Presser mentioned that of the 821 Zionist pioneers who were caught by the German invasion of Holland, 361 managed to reach unoccupied countries during the war, mostly in organized groups.

**First Victims Jews**  
According to Professor Presser, the first two persons in Holland to be executed by the Germans were Jews — a Jewish refugee from Germany and an Amsterdam Jewish worker. Jews were found in all sections of the resistance front: among those who tried to reach England and other non-occupied countries; those who committed sabotage; who were dropped as parachutists.

**Munich Oversubscribes Israel Junket**  
LYDDA AIRPORT. — Forty secondary school pupils and 12 teachers from Munich will come to Israel on a study and work tour this summer, following a visit by a similar group last summer. Mr. Martin Hackel, in charge of the city's students' and teachers' exchange programme, said on his arrival by El Al on Friday.

Mr. Hackel said the Munich Municipality had received some 1,000 letters when it invited applications for this year's trip to Israel.

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The book will be published by Doubleday and Co. Although its main focus will be on Marcus' exploits in Israel, it will also range over the chunky liberation fighter's boyhood in Brooklyn, his years at West Point, where he was intercollegiate waterweight champion; his association with New York Mayor Fiorello La Guardia as Commissioner in charge of the New York prison system; and his World War II adventures as a paratrooper in Normandy, trainer of the Pacific Ranger commando, and top-level planner in the Pentagon.

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